sareasm, "How much did Mark Hanna give you to come here and make that speech?" with a look of mingled amazement and ingavel and said with considerable stern-"The delegates will recognize that such speeches. Mr. Osborne has a perfect right to entertain what opinions he pleases and they should be fair enough to allow him an opsenses applauded Mr. Zeisler heartily for der, Mr. Osborne made a motion that the upon his request. third recommendation in the platform, in dorsing Mr. Bryan specifically, be stricken out. Instantly Objector Ingenthron asked f Mr. Osborne were not a member of the Third party, and, if so, by what right he was speaking to the delegates. Chairman Zeisler promptly squelched the gentleman from Illinois with, "If I had not known Mr. Osborne to be a duly accredited delerecognized him.

A BRYAN APPEAL. Mr. Codman, of Massachusetts, leaped into the breach and set the delegates to applauding and cheering again by making a rousing appeal for indorsement and support of Bryan. "Is there a man here," he inquired, sarcastically, "who intends to vote against the dictates of his own conscience?" He was taking a fling at Mr Osborne, who had intimated that, in supporting Mr. Bryan, some of the Anti-imperialists would be doing violence to their own consciences. The reason given by Mr. Codman for supporting Bryan was that "the disease affecting this country (imperialism) requires immediate attention and radical surgery.

Mr. Sample, of Minnesota, said: "Every drop of blood in my veins is Republican, and all of the prejudices and biases con scious and unconscious, which would tend to prevent one situated as I am from voting the Democratic ticket in a national election have been felt in their rational and full intensity," and then proceeded to declare that he intended to do violence to his better judgment by supporting the candida-cy of William J. Bryan, a sentiment which was heartly applauded by almost the entire handful of delegates. Mr. Bancroft, of Illinois, representing

the conservative element which was largely in the minority, made an ineffectual plea for a platform "broad enough for everybody to stand upon. The liberality and fairness of Chairman he recognized John Jay Chapman, of New York, who was known to favor the third

MR. CHAPMAN HISSED. Mr. Chapman provoked a storm of protest, in the shape of hisses, when he remarked: "Maybe before this congress concludes Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Winslow and other leaders of this Anti-imperialist convention will receive telegrams from Mr. Hill, from Mr. Croker and from Mr. Jones, commending the action of this congress in indorsing the candidacy of Bryan." Mr. Chapman spoke with great eloquence and evident intensity of conviction. He dedestructive to the cause of Anti-imperialism to vote for Mr. Bryan. "Why?" he "Because Bryan cannot be indorsed without indorsing a lot of things we bethat it is based upon his firm stand for a shonest principle, that of free coinage. Mr. Chapman was again bitterly hissed to establish imperialism. when he declared that President McKinley is trying to do the very thing Mr. Bryan said in his speech of acceptance that he would do if elected President-namely, give the Filipinos a stable form of government.

"Therefore, it would be hypocrisy in us to Mr. Chapman. In conclusion Mr. Chapman said: When Mr. Bryan is defeated this fall we will help you pick the timber of antierialism from the wreck." At the mention of possible defeat for Mr. Bryan the "annex" rose up in indignation and many "Put him out." Once more Chairman Zeisler made a firm stand for fair declaring that Mr. Chapman had a right to his opinions, and was commended many of the more sober thinking delegates. Mr. Chapman's suggestions were heartily concurred in by Oswald Willard, of New York, who made a ringing speech Franklin Pierce, of New York, secured recognition and said he wanted to show the congress that not every Anti-imperialist from New York was a third party man. Mr. Pierce had most of his hearers with him when he urged them to support Bryan with their indorsement and votes. He raised a little laugh by referring to Bryan's Anti-imperialist address as having en delivered in Tomlinson Hall instead of Military Park.

ALL FOR BRYAN. Mr. Brown, of Illinois, Mr. George G. Mercer, Judge Decker, of Colorado, and Mr. Kurtz, of Illinois, spoke along the same line as that followed by Mr. Pierce and the other extremists. An adjournment bate should be resumed at that time, ortly after adjournment an old, white haired and white bearded man, who had

particularly outspoken in his denunclation of advocates of a third ticket ap-

UNCERTAIN WEATHER.

Storms South of Indianapolis and Fair in Northern Part of State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Saturday; light northerly winds.

For Indiana and Illinois-Local rains and thunderstorms in southern; fair in northern portions on Friday; Saturday fair; light southeasterly winds.

Local Observations on Thursday.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind, Weather, Pre. 62 North. Cloudy, 0.04 53 S'east, Pt.el'dy. 0.01 Maximum temperature, 78; minimum temollowing is a comparative statement of

the mean temperature and total precipita-

tion for A	ig. 19:			
			Temp.	Pre.
Normal	**********	***********	74	.10
Mean	***********		73	.05
Departure	*********		7	05
Departure	since Aus	g. 1	**79	*.27
Departure	since Jan	. 1	84	-3.22
•Plus.	C. F. F.	R. WAPPE	NHAN st Office	S,

Yesterday's Temperatures.					
Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p.r		
Atlanta, Ga	70	90			
Hismarck, N D		86			
Buffalo, N. Y	68	78			
Calgary, N. W. T	42	68			
Chicago, Ill	64	74			
Cairo, Ill	76	96			
Cheyenne, Wyo	52	86			
Cincinnati, O	74	84			
Davenport, Ia	68	80			
Des Moines, Ia	64	76			
Galveston, Tex	******82	88			
Helena, Mont	52	80			
Jacksonville, Fla	74	92			
Kansas City, Mo	76	92			
Little Rock, Ark	72	94			
Marquette, Mich	64	70			
Memphis, Tenn	76	92			
Nashville, Tenn	76	96			
New Orleans, La	78	88			
New York city	74	84			
North Platte, Neb		86			
Oklahoma, O. T	70	94			
Omaha, Neb	68	78			
Pittsburg, Pa	66	- 82			
Qu'Appelle, N. W. T	54	82			
Rapid City, S. D	58	88			
Salt Lake City		88			
St. Louis, Mo	76	92			
St. Paul, Minn		84			
Springfield, Ill		88			
Springfield Mo		0.4			

Ravaged by Severe Storms.

Vicksburg, Miss 70

Washington, D. C72

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16 .- Wind and hallstorms of unusual severity visited Nebrasthis morning. Seward, Saline, southern Lancaster and Jefferson counties suffered most. Crops were ruined. The and Fairbury. The area covered is of considerable extent, and the damage to crops will reach many thousands of dollars. No tatalities are reported.

proached Chairman Zeisler and asked him now long the delegates would have to be Mr. Ingenthron, of Illinois, inquired of subjected to the outrage of listening to the speaker, with an attempt at withering such addresses as those of Messrs. Osborne, Chapman and Willard, "Those men have a right to be heard," said Mr. Zeis-Mr. Osborne gazed on the unnatural scene | ler with considerable emphasis, "and I think that if our conviction is not strong dignation upon his face. Chairman Zeis- enough to withstand a little opposition it is ler's sense of justice was aroused to such | not worth very much." "Oh, well," said a pitch that he rapped sharply with his the old gentleman, "I will stand it, but I think it is an outrage to have to listen to

A great deal of amusement was casioned by Mr. Kurtz, of Illinois, moving, with an air of ridiculous gravity, that furportunity to express them." Many of the ther discussion be "shut off." Chairman delegates who had not quite lost their Zeisler informed Mr. Kurtz, with more than a suspicion of a smile playing about his manly stand against bigotry. With the bis mouth, that discussion would hardly restoration of something resembling or- be closed at the end of Mr. Kurtz's speech

RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED.

Only a Few Brave Enough to Fight a Flat Bryan Indorsement.

The greater part of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the resolugate to this congress I should not have tions or platform which had been introduced during the morning. The platform as adopted asserted a belief in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, denounced the administration of President McKinley in his attitude toward Porto Rico. Hawaii and the Philippines, and made the following recommendations to our countrymen:"

"First-That without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done. Second-That they vote for those candidiates for Congress in their respective dis-

tricts who will oppose the policy of imperialism. "Third-While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mc-Kinley, we advise the direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of

crushing imperialism "We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval.

We recommend that the executive committee of the American Anti-imperialist League and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement, and that they take the most active part in the pending political campaign. "Until now the policy which has turned

the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them and laid waste their country, has been the policy of the President. After the next election it becomes the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him, and who thus becomes with him responsible for every drop of blood thereafter shed."

A SHARP CONTEST. These resolutions were not passed with out a sharp contest. There was an objection on the part of some to that part of the resolutions that practically indorsed Bryan and to the paragraph which spoke of the Bryan platform containing declarations that met the hearty approval of the congress. An amendment was introduced by Mr. Bridgeman, of Massachusetts, to take the place of the objectionable words, which read as follows: "That without regard to the views or minor questions of domestic lieve to be wrong." He ridiculed Bryan's | policy, they welcome and advise the use claim to honesty and sincerity by saying of all honorable means of defeating the city some months ago. The speaker said: re-election of McKinley in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done

One of the most vehement speakers against the platform as it was originally introduced was John D. White, of Kentucky, a Republican, who objected to being bound by the resolutions and who wanted to be free to do as he pleased. Mr. White dorse Mr. Bryan in our platform," said) objected especially to the words, "while we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, etc." He declared that such words as these were probably responsible for the assassination of Mr. Goebel in Kentucky. There was a murmum of disapproval all over the house. many of the delegates objecting to this kind of a statement. Mr. White was informed that he had misinterpreted the meaning of the section alluded to.

Another of the delegates who talked against the platform as presented was Edward Waldo Emerson, of Massachusetts, a son of the philosopher. He urged the delegates to not be stampeded by the old cry that they must take the least of two

sylvania, declared that "the negroes have reached the point where we feel that our friends are deserting us. Our enemies are persecuting us and as self-preservation is the first law of nature we propose to make a treaty of peace with our enemies."

R. A. WIDENMANN HISSED. R. A. Widenmann, who is one of the "independents" who came here to nominate since 1896, addressed the convention briefly and was hissed. His declaration that the Democratic party stands for populism, so cialism and incipient anarchy, was not kindly received. One man was particularly antagonistic to Mr. Widenmann, and asserted that "Altgeld is all right," and wished there were more like him.

N. E. Guyot, of Colorado, who said he had seen fifteen months' service as a sol dier in the Philippines, was allowed to tell were clamoring to vote on the resolutions. The speaker denounced the administration, declaring that the McKinley proclamation

Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, closed the debate, speaking in favor of the origiadopted without the amendment. Later anthe South. The resolution was referred to of authority under the Constitution he the committee and the manner in which it | made the claim. was disposed of aroused the suspicion of colored votes. The committee on resolutions did not adopt the Holden resolution, ry to Holden and the colored men in the

congress. . It was as follows: "Resolved. That in declaring that the ence apply to all men, this congress means forts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the

United States.' The congress also passed a resolution complimentary to President Boutwell, of the American Anti-imperialist League, and by resolution thanked all those Indianapolis people who have contributed to the comfort of the delegates and the alleged success of the meeting. Prior to adjourning the afternoon session the congress heard M. L. Fox, of Sioux Falls, who wrote a book entitled "Private Smith at the Phil-

RAMPANT RADICALISM.

Charles A. Towne Caters to the Op-

ponents of Patriotism. The closing session of the Liberty Congress in Tomlinson Hall last night attracted the largest attendance of any of the meetings held. The hall was about 82 | two-thirds filled with delegates to the congress, local Bryanites, Populists and a few Republicans. Many women were in the audience. The unusually large crowd was drawn to the hall no doubt by the announcement that the principal address would be delivered by Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, who recently came into public notice by his theatrical withdrawal from the Populist national ticket, and who was a candidate for Vice President at the Kan-

sas City convention. The meeting was presided over by Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, who introduced Mr. Towne in a brief speech. On the stage were many whose political affiliations were well known to the audience. hail broke half the window glasses in the Very near the speaker sat Dr. Flavius J. at the congress that the "independents" towns of Ruby, Beaver Crossing, Panama | Van Vorhis and one or two others, who | would meet at 4 o'clock to take up the with love-lit eyes beamed upon their idol. | third-ticket matter failed to interest the The early part of Mr. Towne's address congress sufficiently to cause many of its

subject of political economy, which proved almost too abstruse for the majority of his hearers. Realizing that his remarks were going over the heads of his audience the speaker lapsed into a lighter vein in which treasonable attacks upon the administration at Washington, which proved to be easily understood and fully appreciated by his sympathizers before him. These senti ments of Mr. Towne were greeted with the most violent outbursts of applause, cheers and waving of hats. The speaker had close at hand a book of quotations from the writings and public addresses of Abraham Lincoln, from which he frequently read

At one point Mr. Towne said: "In a debate which I had the honor to have a few days ago with an ex-Governor and ex-chief justice of the State of Nebraska he exhibited a great deal of sensitiveness about quotations from Abraham Lincoln, and he said in one of his speeches on that occa sion that it pained him to hear a Demo crat quote Abraham Lincoln, and I told him that I thoroughly believed his con fession, and, moreover, that I thought it entirely reasonable for the reason that Abraham Lincoln can only be quoted today by opponents of the present policy of the party that he founded and made im-

INTEMPERATE UTTERANCES. The speaker indulged in a great many intemperate utterances, of which the following is a fair sample: "If any man in the United States within three years past had raised his voice to say that the time would ever come in the history of a republic when a President of the United States would be engaged with land and naval senting people to subjugate them to the power of the United States he would have been said to be insane. And the circumstances were such that this awful departure from the duty and the habit and the principles of the American people are presented in sharpest contrast to the noblest conduct she ever exhibited to the people of the world. If I were asked, my friends, to point to a moment of time when Columbia stood before the world in an attitude best calculated to challenge their admiration and gratitude I should choose that sunny morning in April, 1898, when she arose in her own uncloaked majesty and immortally said to the listening ears of all mankind, 'Cuba is and of right ought to be free. . . A people and, presto, by administration magic, we find it continued for the subjugation of another people. Who will justify it? Who will even explain it? Nobody even has. They have been challenged to a thousand times. When brought to the bar of the conscience of the American people commands of Providence. But, my friends, the records show the design and the accomplishment to be of human ori-

Mr. Towne reiterated the assertion that the Filipinos are more capable of selfgovernment than the Cubans and declared that when Admiral Dewey entered Manila bay they were engaged in a struggle for independence exactly similar to that conducted by the Cubans and against the same power-Spain. "It was one of the accidents of war." he said, "which took us to the Philippines, but should an accident change a purpose of liberty into a purpose of enslavement?" Mr. Towne also repeated the assertion that Aguinaldo was an ally of Admiral Dewey and declared that two co-operated in annihilating the power of Spain.

A PECULIAR STATEMENT. He then continued with a statement directly opposed to the testimony of Brigadier General Charles King given in this "Now, then, information was received by these struggling people that reinforcements were coming from the States. They were no longer treated cordially and reciprocally by our generals. They were little by little put further and further away from the lines of our army-dispossessed of the city of Manila. Now then in the city of Washington on the 12th of August, 1898, the protocol of peace was signed wherein it was provided that, pending a treaty which should settle formally the disposition of the entire Philippine archipelago, the United States should hold and occupy the city, bay and harbor of Manila. Now, my friends, this is one of the very few points which I desire to make upon the history of these complications in the Philippine islands. Let other events arrange themselves in proper perspective by a few that stand out as determining factors in that policy. Paris in December, 1898, was not ratified by the Senate of the United States until the 6th of February, 1899. The Constitution of the United States says that treaties shall be made by the President of the United States through the consent and approval of the Senate of the United States. No treaty is in force until it is ratified by the Senate. Mr. McKinley knows this, because in August, 1899, he made a speech in Pittsburg in which he said 'Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond the

rights in the islands of the sea-not an A MESSAGE SENT. "Yet on the 21st of December he sends a message to General Otis to be embodied in a proclamation to the Philippine people and which was issued as a proclamation in substance by General Otis on the 3d of January following, with certain modificathought the language used by the Presihis story briefly, as some of the delegates | dent was calculated to invite opposition and violence by the Philippine people. Yet, through General Miller's inadvertence or otherwise, a genuine copy of the proclamaof December, 1898, precipitated the Filipino | tion transpired and was published, wherein he announced to the people of the Philipfleet by Dewey and the fall of Manila had nal resolutions. The platform was finally given jurisdiction over the enure archipelago by right of conquest to the United other paragraph was added to the platform | States, and wherein he tells them in diplo-For Ohio-Generally fair on Friday and at the request of Mr. Holden, of Chicago, matic language that they must submit to on the grounds before the opening of the who introudced a resolution in reference to this assumed jurisdiction or be shot to the disfranchisement of negro voters in death. Six weeks before he had a scintilla

city, bay and harbor of Manila.' Now,

mark you, he therefore had no more power

"I do not know how in the Republican W. T. Scott, president of the Negro Na- lexicon conduct like this may be fully tional Anti-imperial and Anti-trust League, | characterized, but I do know this, that beof Cairo, Ill. Mr. Scott declared that it fore the 3d day of January, 1899, not one looked as if the congress was trying to | man in the United States would have hesi-"dodge the issue," and he declared that if | tated to say that if a President declared the resolution was not passed the Democra- | war against a foreign nation, another peocy would be shy about one-half million ple, without the sanction of Congress and assumed jurisdiction over islands not yet conveyed to him by treaty, he would be but prepared another which was satisfacto- guilty of usurpation and ought to be impeached.

Mr. Towne grew quite facetious and demonstrated marked ability as a comeprinciples of the Declaration of Independ- dian in his allusions to the treaty between the United States government and the Sulto include the negro race in America as tan or Sulu. His witty remarks were well as the Filipinos. We deprecate all ef- | tinged with venom by declarations that President McKinley in making that treaty sanctioned polygamy and slavery.

POOR SENTIMENT TO APPLAUD. A portion of Mr. Towne's address which elicited prolonged demonstrative applause was the following: "With mailed boot we may march from

one end of their islands to the other, trampling their bodies as well as their rights under our feet; we may create an endless desolation and call it peace, but when it is over what have we gained? The hatred of the survivors where we might have had their friendship and co-operation; the necessity of policing the islands indefinitely with an army, as General Otis says, of from 65,000 to 100,000 men, costing us from \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year. And what else? The distrust of all mankind beside. What is there in it to compensate for that? But yesterday the name of America might have stood against the world. To-morrowif this thing be deliberately approved by the people at the polls-to-morrow none so poor to do her reverence. To sacrifice and to do it knowingly and deliberately the moral leadership of the world for a petty partnership with the swaggering, brutal, brigand nations of mankind, oh, it is an exchange that cannot be made profitably by any people and must not be made, least

of all, by the people of the United States." THE "INDEPENDENTS" ADJOURN.

Will Meet in New York Sept. 5 "to

Nominate a Ticket." The handful of "independents" who came out from New York to bolster up a national third-ticket movement decided yesterday afternoon that they need not look this meeting. for the support of the Liberty Congress in placing a third ticket in the field. The announcement made early in the afternoon wes a deep and labored treatise on the delegates to attend the meeting.

Louis R. Ehrich presided at the meeting, and it was decided that a third ticket ought to be placed in the field. The meeting adjourned, with the understanding that another and more pretentious one will be held in New York city on Sept. 5 for the ourpose of nominating an independent ticket. Thomas M. Osborne remarked sareastically that now that the obstruction of the Gold Democrats is out of the way, as well as the obstruction of the Anti-imperalists, the "independents" could proceed Mr. Osborne was corrected by a delegate who suggested that he meant the obstruction of . "some" of the Anti-imperialists. Isaac Klein, of New York, made a speech just before the meeting adjourned, in which he declared that Bryan had excited class prejudice, which is more dangerous than mperialism. The "independents" adopted resolutions expressing their gratitude to the Commercial Club and others for favors.

WINONA LAKE ASSEMBLY

BIG CROWD IS PRESENT AT THE BIBLE CONFERENCE.

Latest Arrivals at the Park-Officers and Directors Selected-Reunion of the Harlan Family.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 16 .- To-day was Home Mission day at the assembly. It was the biggest day of the Home Mission Conference, which is being held here. Three meetings were held to-day, and all were well attended. At to-night's session Governor James A. Mount presided and made a short address. Governor Mount always comes to Winona once every season, and his presence to-night drew an immense crowd to the auditorium. Mrs. F. H. Pierson, secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions, also made an address, on war is begun for the liberation of one the subject, "Mountaineers." This was followed by an illustrated lecture on the history of Home Missions in Minnesota by the Rev. William C. Coves, of St. Paul. Quite a long programme was presented this morning. The Rev. J. W. Jacks, of they plead a superior jurisdiction and say | Geneva, N. Y., opened the session with an that it was done according to the demands address. The question of the independent support of synods was discussed by the Rev. Freeby Rohrer, of Marion; the Rev. R. S. Stevenson, of Illinois; the Rev. Dr. MacDonald, of Kentucky, and the Rev. Dr. Bigger, of Tiffin, O., the speakers discussing the question from the standpoint of their respective States. Dr. D. S. Tappan, president of Miami University, spoke "The Advantages of Bulk Appropriations by the Board of the Presbyteries.'

> Cleveland, made addresses. Large numbers of people are arriving on every train to attend the home mission conference and the big Bible conference, which will begin next Sunday. The management expects the biggest crowd that Winona has ever had during the two weeks of the Bible conference, Dr. J. Wilburn Chapman, director of the conference,

The afternoon session was devoted to

discussion of the finances of home mis-

New York, and the Rev. H. W. Hulbert, of

sions. Secretary Charles L. Thompson, of

is here. The golf links are becoming popular spot on the park. most any hour of the day. Secretary and General Manager Sol C. Dickey is one of the most expert golfers on the grounds He has a record close to that established July 4 by Fred Herd, ex-open champion of United States. Professor Eldridge, golf instructor at the park, yesterday made the round in forty-seven strokes, lowering the record of 48 made by Herd July 4. The links are pronounced by every one to be the finest in the West.

The following are among the late Indiana arrivals at the hotels: Winona Hotel-Fred S. Penfield, Indianapolis; Charles H. Engle, Winchester; George O. Hoadley, A. J. Comstock, Indianapolis; Edna B. Thompson, Richmond; Harry Nyce and Peru; S. A. Horn, Fort Wayne.

Minnewawan Inn-B. A. Richardson, Indianapolis; Joseph A. Gauntt, Laura Bene-Lillian M. Dinnes, Huntington; Herbert Campbell, Kentown; Miss Pearl staff, North Manchester; G. W. Benton Indianapolis; Bertha B. Crouse, Lafayette; Ethel Page Campbell, Lebanon; A. J. Comstock, Indianapolis; O. S. Thornberry and family, Plymouth; Mrs. Ellen Coughlin, Peru; K. D. H. Reap, Indianapolis; H. C. Hood and son, Columbus: the Rev. David R. Love, Frankfort; Hattle E. Sloan, Indianapolis; L. Link, Hugh Mauzy, Rushville; R. F. Brewington, Cold Spring; Mrs. Jessie McClellan, Blanche McClellan, Wooster, O.; George Knox, Florence Knox, beyond the city walls of Manila than you or | George Knox, jr., Vincennes; S. C. Stinson I have at this moment to exercise sovereign and family, Will C. Woodfill and wife,

The stockholders of the Winona Assemthe coming year as follows: President, Thomas Kane, Chicago; first vice president, Alex. McDonald, New York; second vice president, T. W. Munson, Chicago; secretary and general manager, the Rev. Sol C. manager, E. J. Dukes, Peru; treasurer, H. P. Townley, Terre Haute; recording secretary, E. S. Scott, Reedsburg, Wis.; superintendent of grounds, J. T. Beyer, Warsaw; president of Summer School, the Rev. P. Kane, D. D., president of Wabash College; director of Bible conference, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D. New York.

All the old directors were re-elected, and the following additions to the board were a disappointment. You wind a clock at made: E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne; C. H. Warden, Fort Wayne; A. M. Dukes, Peru; minute hand will point to the figure 6 William J. Kemp, Bement, Ill. Improvements, which it is estimated will cost over \$100,000, were ordered to be made assembly next summer. The most important of these improvements will be the digging of a canal which will make an island of a large tract of land, including the large athletic field. The canal will be eighty feet wide, and the island will be

bordered by a wide boulevard. The finances of the assembly were shown to be in better condition than at any time since its establishment. Governor Mount, who was to preside at to-night's and mix us up with the scattered fragmeeting, telegraphed this afternoon that he was unable to come.

Harlan Family Reunion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UNION CITY. Ind., Aug. 16.-The family reunion held by the Association of the Descendants of George and Michael Harlan, which has been in progress here the past two days, closed to-night. The above two brothers were among the earliest English settlers in this country, and their descendants now number over 16,000, among whom have been many prominent in political and intellectual fields. Many hundreds were present at this year's reunion, and the affair was a great success. At this meeting the gratifying fact from two standpoints at least developed that as a rule the members of this family belong to the Campbellites or Christian Church, and nearly all are Republicans. Six generations were present, half the States were represented, and participants came from as far east as Pennsylvania, north as lowa, south as Kentucky and west as Nebraska.

In the absence of President L. P. Harlan, of Indianapolis, Dr. G. W. Thompson acted as chairman and H. A. Harlan, of New Burlington, O., as secretary. The next meeting place will be named later.

Mormon Conference at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 16.-Andrew Jenson, president of the north district of Indiana Mormons, arrived in Anderson last night, together with Councilors J. Seely and A. Lyon, traveling evangelists of the Mormon Church. They came to arrange for a two days' conference of their northern Indiana followers in Anderson. There are about one hundred Mormon elders scattered over northern Indiana, who are expected to be here during the conference. There are a number of elders who have spent three years in Indiana and will be granted permission to return to Utah at

Champion Binders and Mowers Triumph.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, France, Aug. 16.-The Champion ders, mowers and reapers exhibited by Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, Springfield, O., and Chicago, Ill., have been awarded the gold medal.

GEN. MUCKLE SAYS REPUBLICAN MILITARISM IS NOT NEW,

And Col. Snort Talks Interestingly of the Science of Political Prophecy and the Basis Thereof.

I have had very little to say in this club for some time," said General Muckle, the other evening. "I have heard members talk on the issues of the campaign and particularly on the issue which Colonel Bryan has made paramount. I have reached certain conclusions from the arguments I have heard, which I would be pleased to enumerate if there shall be no objection from any of the more respectable members." The chair, hearing no objection, directed the old general to proceed and be brief.

"In the first place, then," he said, "the

charge of militarism against the Republican party is no new thing. If you will look back over the political history of the country, you will find that we were fully apprised of the damnable intent of the Repubican party to subvert our American free nstitutions as early as 1868. The Democratic platform of that year pointed out the dangerous tendency of Republican policles, and with unusual accuracy prophesied the immediate destruction of our form of government, if we remained under Republican rule, as we afterwards did. The platform arraigned the radical party, as we called it then, for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which had marked its career. I have a copy of the platform in my pocket which I will read in order to show that Democratic foresight was as keen, if not keener, then than it is now, and to show that the conspiracy against liberty and constitutional government was hatched more than thirty-two years ago, and has been growing ever since. Listen to the language of the Democratic platform in 1868: After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated the most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied the noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism.' There was no prophecy about that. It was an emphatic statement of conditions existing under a despotism that had bucked Andy Johnson off the track and had taken full control of everything in sight. Many of the older members of the Hickory Elm Club remember how the fabric of our institutions began to fray and unravel until it looked as if it had been on the shelves of some effete monarchical dry goods store for a thousand years. Again, the platform, referring to the scandalous conduct of a Republican Congress, said in language that could not be misun derstood: 'Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base; and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President [General Grant] we will meet, as a subected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragraments of the Constitution.' You will notice that this clause of the platform contains a definite only partially came to pass, owing to some misunderstanding among leading citizens who were depended on to keep up the agitation after the election. Similar language has been employed in all our platforms since we first began to warn the people of

saults of the conspirators up to this time everywhere." COL. SNORT ON PROPHECY. "How do you account for the ignominious

failure of so many of the prophesies con-

tained in Democratic platforms; for in-

the impending doom of free institutions.

That the country has withstood the as-

stance, that which predicted that the country would be ruined by the election of General Grant?" inquired Colonel Snort. "I have just said that the failure of fulfillment of the prophecy of 1868 was owing to a misunderstanding whereby the work of ruin was unavoidably postponed. As a Democrat I am not compelled to account | States, Maryland and Colorado.' bly and Summer School elected officers for | for, or apologize for these failures, but between ourselves I will say that we have as much right to impose on the credulity of the people as the fortune tellers who are getting rich in the large cities at a dollar head. Prophecies are based on real or imaginary existing conditions, and they are logical deductions therefrom. In 1868 the conditions were all right until the elecwas over, when they suddenly changed and did not arise again until the convention met four years later. We reasen from a state of facts that a thing is certain to transpire, thus and so: but if the least thing should subsequently hapin the very nature of things there must be in thirty minutes, but if the baby in the meantime should climb up on the mantel and knock it off and break a cog, the minute hand would never get there. I do not think the Democratic party should be held responsible for the failure of all its prophecies and the continuance of free government. It has done all it could to prepare the people for a calamity, which it had a right to believe, from the conditions present, would befall them. That a cog had been slipping somewhere in the machine that was to hurl the Nation to destruction, ments of the Constitution, is not our fault. It is our business to prophesy and take the chances on fulfillment.' "Your explanation is very satisfactory,

said Colonel Snort, "but don't you think Colonel Bryan carried the joke a little too far when he predicted that if William Mc-Kinley was elected and put in power for four years, that wages would decrease, hard times would come upon us and over the land, the price of wheat go down, the price of gold go up, mortgages would be oreclosed by the money lenders and sharks, factories and mills would close. that we would export no goods, but would import from foreign lands all the goods we uesd; that want and misery would be with us, winding up with that memorable in-

junction-'remember what I say?' "I do not admit that he ever went too far. As he said, we had come to the parting of the ways, as we are right at the forks of the road, just as we are every four years. We had been traveling on two roads. one a little more uncertain than the other. and liable to frequent washouts and other obstructions, taking twice as much time and sixteen times as much pulling to get there by the other road. Mr. Bryan simply wanted the supervisor to keep up the old road, and was opposed to having it vacated for a single gold standard highway, even f there were no bridges to wash out and no variation of length, or time necessary to get over it.

BRYAN ON THE DIRT ROAD. "If Colonel Bryan was in error in insisting on maintaining two thoroughfares instead of one, it was because he had reached the fork by coming in on the dirt road, and was not familiar with the superior excellence of the other. It was very natural for him to conclude that two roads were better than one, and that being the case, as a prophet, he was bound to predict that the vacation of one of the roads would by causing it to ball up, bringing stagnation to business and ruin to the land. It did look that way to all of us at the time. I couldn't see for the life of me how we could get along with a single gold standard macadamized turnpike, and if I had been detailed to do the prophesying for the party, I would have made the same inexcusable blunder which the opposition has

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BAD BLOOD,

less variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with

the proper action of the skin. To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on. Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years uring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

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Bad blood makes bad complexions.

purifies and invigo-rates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body. If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service. SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY. ATLANTA. GA.

the members of the club that our candidate for President was fully justified in predicting dire distress and calamity for the country four years ago, and that if it didn't me to pass it was no fault of his. Major Biff called attention to the fact that all Republican nominees for President had been soldiers, showing a strong party disposition toward military despotism

"That is very true," replied the president, "but as we have nominated a soldier this time we will be obliged to let up on the military racket to some extent. I confess that it is most unfortunate for us is the wonder of all ordinary Democrats | that Colonel Bryan went to the front in the Spanish-American war. That he spilled no Spanish blood and was mustered out of the service unscathed does not mitigate the mistake a particle, for the intention was there, and intention is the gravamen of the offense. The only three weak places in Colonel Bryan's armor that I can think of now are that he was a soldier in the Spanish war, that he advised the Senate to ratify the treaty with Spain which gave us possession of the Philippines for all purposes, and that none of his prophecies concerning the fate of the Republic has come true. If we can successfully defend these three weak points, which I think we can, we will carry nearly all the Southern

CITY NEWS NOTES.

A large crowd attended the first night of the lawn festival given by the ladies of the Assumption Church on the lawn adjoining the pastorate last night.

Charles Walter, of 2417 Hillside avenue against whom affidavits were made for the use of formaldehyde in milk, was arrested yesterday, and will be tried this morning The Continental Bottle Company, limited. of Swayzee, Grant county, was incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of pen to disturb the arrangement of the facts, \$8,000. Directors, David L. Spears, John M.

Bennett and Perry Zirkle. The funds necessary for the improvement of Christ Church have been subscribed and the work will begin in a short time. A meeting of the vestrymen was held yesterday and the plans for the work discussed. Miss Jennie Tomlinson, whose home is at 118 Ritter avenue, Irvington, died suddenly at Benton Harbor, Mich., and the funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Irvington home. Miss Tomlinson was visiting friends at the resort and her family did not know she had been ill. Charles St. Clair, living at 218 West Georgia street, was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise about the house. He found a man on the porch roof and succeeded, with the aid of a revolver, in cap turing and detaining him until the police arrived. At police headquarters the may gave his name as Clay Morris.

German House Concert. The programme for the German House concert Aug. 17. H. W. Klausmann, di rector, is as follows: March, "Telegraph" Farrai Trenkler Overture, "Hunt for Luck"...... Suppe "Sword Dance" Voelker Serenade for flute and horn (H. D. Kaiser and N. Davis)Title Medley Boeteger Selection, "Ernani" Verdi "Polish Dance" Scharwenka "Columbian Potpourri" Bernard

Fatal Explosion of Gas. CHICAGO, Aug. 16 .- Three lives were sacrificed early to-day by fire as the result of an explosion of natural gas in Thirty-fouth street, near State. Three other persons are supposed to be in the ruins. The

MILDRED LEVI, an artist. UNKNOWN WOMAN, from Boston,

SARAH, colored cook. Missing: Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Levi. Within ten minutes after the fire was discovered by a pedestrain, and before the fire department arrived, the building, a two story frame dwelling, was completely destroyed.

Cuban Teachers to Return Aug. 28. HAVANA, Aug. 16. - Thirteen hundred Cuban teachers now in the United States will return to Havana Aug. 28, according to advices from Mr. Alexis Frye, superintendent of Cuban schools. Under instructions from Governor General Wood launches will be provided to land them at Cabanas fortress, over which they will be shown.

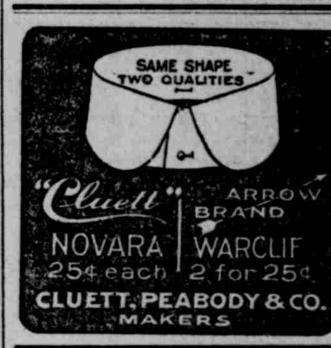
They will then see Havana and will re-

embark the same night.

Killed While Trying to Save Life. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.-Thomas Christy, a prominent Democratic politician. charged up to Colonel Bryan. I hope that | was knocked down by a team of mules and you will excuse the figure that I have em- | was run over by a wagon and instantly ployed to express the abstract idea of a killed this afternoon at Lincoln, while ensingle standard, and I hope that I have deavoring to save Mrs. Stephen Stuhan made myself clear on the subject of political prophecy, and that I have satisfied by a runaway.



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ADVERTISED LETTER LIST. Following is a list of letters uncalled for in Indianapolis postoffice Thursday, Aug. 16, 1900. Parties calling for same please give name and

Miller, Mrs. Annie C. Myers, Miss Lulu. lumb, Mrs. Sadie. Mrs. Alfred. Mason, Mrs. Anna. Martin, Mrs. Lucinda Browning, Mrs. Lottie, Bowen, Miss Lidia. Booth, Miss N. Buzan, Mrs. M. A. Newman, Miss Emma. sgood, Mrs. Mary. Brien, Mrs. M. Cook, Mrs. Cath. Parker, Miss Cath. Palmer, Miss Verns Coomes, Miss Cora. Misc. dayme hirrent. Cratze, Mrs. P. Patterson, Mrs. Bertha Roades, Mrs. J. M. Richards, Mrs. Alice J. Ryan, Miss Lilla. Rose, Mrs. Mae. Rugenstein, Mrs. Rice, Miss Alice. Reed, Miss Alice. Roos, Mrs. Mary. Duncan, Mrs. Curtis. Davis, Miss Bertha. Elliott. Miss Eva. English, Marie. Finn. Miss Lazzie (2.) Smith, Mrs. James T. Shrift, Mrs. Delia. crantlin, Mrs. Geo. mall, Mrs. Ellen. Sould, Mrs. Minnie C. stevens, Miss Maud. Schall, Mrs. May. Gill. Mrs. John. Hays, Mrs. Ellis. Hettems, Mrs. Cora E Smith. Hauck, Miss Netta. Hunter, Miss Golda Hunt, Miss Mary. Jones, Mrs. Ida. Johnson, Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Retta. Johnson, Mrs. Emma. Winston, Mrs. A. C. Kerring, Miss Bertha. Kenyon, Pauline lowes, Mrs. Laura J. McVay, Mrs. McCarty, Julia. McGregor, Mrs. McNeir, Mrs. Nettie. McGregor, Miss Bertha. McNemer, Mrs. Alice. McCallum Co.

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Mirga, Mrs. Mae.

Branson, Hugh.

Bray, Alfred.

Brent, A. P.

Bradley, W.

Bass, J. H.

lankenshin,

Bower, J. V.

Bull, Tke.

Coleman, H.

Carelli, Antone

Colbert, Chas.

Collins, C. M.

Craven. Thos.

Danfield, Jno.

Davis, F. C.

Dowell, C. I

Evans, J. W

Farley, W.

French, A.

Flack, C. H.

Haas, James.

Hoffman, Jno

Hughs, J. W.

Higgins, G. 1

Hatch, F. J.

James, Will.

Johns, Robt.

Knight, Fred.

Leonard, V. S.

Matherney, G. W.

Heminway.

Holy, Leo.

Davis, W. H

Davis, Pearl A

Davis. V

Downerd, H. S

Coleman, Elias.

Clark, Hate.

Boucher, Mike.

Burnett, M. G.

Buckner, Wm.

Bremer, Wm.

Billingsly, Will.

Arbuckle, Frank. Bollamann, Ben. Martin, Geo. W Maines, Edgar Bradshaw, Walter Moffett, Joe. Martin, John A forton. Gyers, Parker W. James. formanx. Olive. Peters, S. M. radshaw, Thos. W. Potts, R. L. Pearson, Thom. ope. Guss. Patterson, Ed. lumber, M. M. Cunningham, Chas. Parkins, L. M. Reese, Oscar. Robison, C. E. Richardson. J. Ryan, Wm. C. toach, Ira dillman, Fred D. Ryan, George B. oberson, Kid. Ranson, Fred. Reed, Wade. Ryan, George B. Ripley, Geo. C. tyan, Geo. B. tyan, John. lichardson, N. A Cotts, J. L. Rechee, John A Smith, R. L. Sterne.

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